DRAMATIC NOTES.

Our readers will perhaps hardly need to be reminded of the appearance of Mr. John S. Clarke at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The spectacular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed at Booth's for the last time this afternoon and evening.

The recurrence of the weekly holiday is a good occasion to remind those who have young folks in the house that the Aquarium still offers a variety of entertaining feat ures, and exhibits an instructive array of the types of animal il fe, from the decoreus mellusk to the lively chimpanzee. It has an admirable collection of curiosities, and the show is releved, day and evening, by some interesting performances.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Kelley will ascertain that the people Mr. Kelley will ascertain that the people care very little for his little old dirty trax baby. It is a nuisance. Hide it.—[Chiefmani Commercial (Ind.)

We insist upon this—that if President Hayes is to be repudiated for his failure to reform the Civil Service, the Republican members of Congress who have used every means to prevent such reform, shall also be repudiated.—[Milwankee Sentinel (Rep.)]

Now that the Silver Bill is a law and no-body is killed by it, the East and West should resume their normal relations. If the West wants Eastern money the East wants Western beef and things. There is no occasion for an angry bull movement in either interest. —Washington Post (Dem.)

If the first year of his administration has If the first year of his administration has been "a year of failure," the truth of history will prove it to have been the "failure" of the elemies of an houest administration of the Government for all the people, to browbeat the President and to bend him to their narrow partisan purposes.—[Syrzcuse Journal Green]

RUMORS ABOUT SENATO R CONKLING.

A sensational dispatch in regard to proposed speech by Senator Conkling is paolished in *The New- Tork Telegram* of yesterday, and we advise hobodysto credit it. The Senator has always spoken as the interests of the country demand, and without recard to the innuendoes of his focs or the demands of those who love sensations. When he does speak, the true history of Louisiana bargatnings will be fully told.

. AN OPENING FOR MR. COX.

There are hints that the Hou. S. S. Cox is There are hints that the Hon. S. S. Cox is showing signs of crupton. It is runnered that he is getting ready to preach on the familiar text, "Covin Service Reform." In the course of his thrilling cemarks he may take a notion to tell why Governor Thoen helped to make a Speaker out of the man who nelped to make a far forzet his duty to society as to make this exciling speech, we will publish it under the head of "What I Know About Fraud." Stience, gentiemen—ar. Cox has the floor.

DOES PAY HIS FARE.

Instead of ridiculing Mr. Mapes and his bill, Instead of ridiculing Mr. Mapes and his bill, requiring railroad corporations to far insh transportation to members of the Legislature, it would be well to examine the bill, and to arrive at definite conclusions concerning it. The New-York Tribites, without discussing the subject, says: "This he [air, Mapes] calls 'vindicating the bonor of the State." A cheaper and easier vindication would be for Mapes to pay his fare." This is precisely what he does. Alone of all the members of the Legislature, so far as we are informed, Mr. Mapes has refused consistently to use the railroad passes lissue to him, and has remnined in Albany almost continuously since tile bestinning of the session, rather than avail impact of his pass. This, at least, is to his honor. avail himself of his pass. This, at least, is to his honor . whatever may be the fate of his bill.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT IS TRYING TO DO. Wathington Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

A prominent New-England Republican, who A prominent New-England Republican, who is an enthusiastic supporter of Senator Conking, calcet upon the President on Thursday, to pay his respects. The President, after the usual courteeles, inquired as the condition of affairs pointeal. The New-Englander replying, and he thought it would be better if ne would change dispoiler, and pursue a different course both towards the North and South, and that if he wished a finank opinion, he would say that what he was now doing, if he continued, would kill the Republican party. The President quickly replied, "I have not the singulest idea of such a result, for when I came into office I found the Republican party already dead, and ever since I have been trying to resuscitate it."

DOLLARS AND COLLATERAL

Those whom the Silver Bill was to lift from Those whom the Silver Bill was to lift from poverty to wealth, as soon as they attempt to realize will find themselves in the condition of the country merchant who came to town to "raise the fair and gentlewind." In reply to a friendly inquiry he said: "Yes, the banks had money enough, but they wanted collaierais, and I couldn't find any in the d—d town." The silverites will soon be applying to Congress to jurnish them with collaierais wherewith they may get their hands on the daddies's dollar.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO GARFIELD.

General Garrield ought to have had the semtorial seat which Stanley Matthews wiggled into with President Hayer's help, but his removal from the House of Representatives would have been a National House of Representatives would have been a National calamity. There is no other Republican member of the House who has at once the native strength, easy famil-narity with public questions and skill in debate which he-possesses, and it is fairly refreshing to see aim take hold of the financial charlatans and just "shake them out of their boots," and that, too, without more than half-try-ing to see what he can do.

HOW SLEMMONS LOOSED HIMSELF.

HOW SLEMMONS LOOSED HIMSTLE.

From the Arkanian Member's Printed Speech on Silver.

Sir, the time has come, the issue is joined, and it only remains for the representatives of the people to rise from their kneeling posture at the feet of power and throttle the ruler who dares in one short year the second time to strangle the popular will, and teach him that the sovereign power to direct him remains with the free people of the country instead of the moneyed aristocracy of Europe. Sir, the footprints of a foreign dictator are all along the path this veto has travelled. No traces of the sons of tool who clear away the therms and thisties interposed in the pathway of the first erring ones appear. This very hour the ocean cables are livid with lightning flying through the ocean caves from continental Europe, bearing congratinations to the money power behind the Executive, and the other statesman of Princess Pinkston notoriety; upon their hecotsin in uphoiding the National honor, and how faithfully the lastructions of our foreign taskmasters have been obeyed:

**Yes the womes against which the American the content of the particular and the characteristics of the results of the particular that the content of the particular that the structument of the particular that the content is the particular that the particu holding the National honor, and how faithfully the instructions of our foreign taskmasters have been obeyen.

Sir, the wrongs against which been obeyen specified to the American specified to the specified to th

A HOME LAMENT FOR KALLEY.

No Pennsylvanian who takes an honorable No Pennsylvanian who takes an honorable and pariotic pride in his State could read, without feelings of deep humiliation and shame, the speech which was delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. James A. Garfield, of Onio, in reply to one made a few days ago by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of this city. We succerely hope that it was carefully perused and deeply pondered upon by our readers, for it let in a great deal of daylight on Mr. Kelley's character. It was complete and crushing, and any feelings of shame and lumiliation that may be experienced by the clitzens of this city and State will be because such a severe punchment should have been needed by a man who by age, experience, and length of service, ought not only to be the leader of the Pennsylvanta delegation, but the leader of the House, at least with regard to all matters connected with the management of the National finances.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

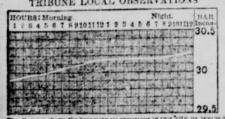
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Past 24 Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1 a. m .- The barometer is highest over the Middle States. Clear weather is generally reported from the East Guif and Atlantic ates to the Lower Lakes, and southerly to easterly winds, except northwesterly winds in New-England. It has generally fallen from the West Gulf States to the has generally fallen from the west dull related by the Northwest and Wisconsin, with threatening or rainy weather and brisk to high winds, mostly southerly to easterly, and continues very low from the Indian Territory to Southern Dakota. Gaies have been reported from Northern Texas to Wyoming, Dakota and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Indications.

For New-England, rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, shifting to warmer northeast and south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly fol-lowed by failing barometer.
For the lower lake region and the Middle States, rising barometer, increasing easterly to south-rly winds and cloudiness, and rising or stationary temperature, followed by falling barometer, and in the former, rain areas, and possibly extending to the latter at night or on Sunday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



chagram shows the harometrical variations in this city to term The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 2s noting midnight. The irregular white line represents the estillation mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 9, 1 a. m .- An upard w movement of air-pressure took place yesterday, which bly precedes an approaching unfavorable change f weather. Although the sky was at times somewhat loudy, the temperature was high for the season. There little change in the amount of moisture in the air. For this city and vicinity, cooler, followed by warmer casher may be expected to day, with occasional cloudiess, allowly increasing. To-morrow will be more outly, and probably rainy.

INSURANCE IN CONNECTICUT

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

OPPOSITION BY OFFICERS OF THE CHARTER OAK TO AN EXAMINATION - INCOMPLETENESS OF THE COMMITTER'S WORK-WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
HARTFORD, March 7.—It was just about a year

ago that I remember being present at a hearing be-

fore a Legislative committee, upon a petition of sundry policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life, asking for an investigation of the affairs of that company by a special Commission to be appointed by the Legislature. Opposing the petition were Messrs Furber, Wiggin and White, of the company's officers. Mr. Furber, who made the argument before the committee against the petitioners, was uncommonly eloquent on that day. He urged upon the committee the peculiar claims of the company as representing the interests of thousands of widows and orphans whose funds it held as a sacred trust, and whose whole dependence for support it was, and he said it would be cruel injustice to them to take a step in the appointment of this special commission, which could not, he assured them, do any good, but which must of necessity affect injuriously the standing of the company, and consequently its business and the inter ests of policy-holders, by exciting groundless suspicions regarding its solvency and weak-ening the confidence of the public in management. When he spoke of the vast interests involved, the gracious charities it diffused, the distresses it alleviated, the sweet and blessed influences it radiated and the tears it dried, and begged the committee not to go fooling round the dearest and most sacred interests of humanity with uncalled-for and frivolous conundrums, it was enough to start tears to the eyes of the little stone boy who stands, with his back to the street and no clothes on, in the group on the front of the Equitable Building, Broadway. There was pathos and eloquence and deep feeling and everything in it to make one weep. The committee controlled their emotions, though not, I think, without an effort. The countenances of Furber, Wiggin and White seemed preternaturally caim, but I capnot doubt that when they got back to the office and thought of the widows and orphans, they just lifted up their voices and howled piteonsly. As for me, who was at that time a policy-holder, I was so completely taken captive by this appeal that I KNOWS THE WORTH OF SOMETHING, ANYWAY.

From The New York Public.

Nobody can tell what Senator Matthews's dollar may be worth. But President hayes, having invested perhaps "not wisely, but now well," can doubtless tell what Senator Matthews is worth. investigations then in progress. He deprecated these very strongly; said they could do no possible good, but, on the contrary, their effect upon the public mind in destroying confidence and creating an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust was permicious in the extreme. I didn't quite understand why he should be so carnest about it until some time later I learned that one of these investigations that "undermine public confidence had knecked the roof off his office and he had glided softly away to Europe to avoid the rigors of the climate and the inclemency of the weather. I am convinced by these and a few other occurrences of similar character that in most cases where people de

> plore investigations, they know what they are talking about. A PERPETUAL POLICY HOLDER.

Do not understand me as intimating that all those who have opposed or are now opposing a thorough and searching investigation of the system and methods of life insurance management, have such cogent reasons for their course as appeared to operate in the cases above mentioned. I do not mean to jump to the conclusion that everything that is concealed is necessarily dishonest, or that men must be corrupt because they shrink from exposing to public view their business transactions as individuals or corporations. I try, too, to keep in mind the exceeding probability that the managers of these insurance companies, who are, for the most part, gentlemen of character and standing in the tions. When they begin on a course of explanations -usually a little algebraic, and I confess I was never strong on algebra-I keep along with them as far as I can, and then drop out, leaving victor Emanuel bestowed upon him them to go the rest of the way alone. But because highest order of the Kingdom, that far as I can, and then drop out, leaving them to go the rest of the way alone. But because I lose sight of them, I do not mean to suspect them of crookedness. I merely fall out, discouraged, and try to think that they will come out somewhere. And yet there are times when I think I might follow their mathematics a little closer if they didn't distract me with their conversation, and then I am that they will come of silver plate in recognition of the signal ability and their tractions of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation of the signal ability and that the winds he performed the duties of the office. ed involuntarily that the gift of fluency almost invaribly accompanies the arts of legerdemain. These people confuse me very much with their "expectancies" and their "loadings and their " participating " and " non-participating " policies, and all that sort of thing. I tried for twelve years to get something like a clew to it from agents. Being insured on what they call the premium note plan, I found every year my premiums were going up and the amount of my insurance going down. And every time I got a notice I would "Well, now I'll find out about this." So I annually tackled the agent with, See here, I don't understand this." And the agent-do you know, I think the average life insurance agent is one of theomost remarkable phenomena in the economy of nature-the agent at one, grasps a handful of circulars and almanaes, and billheads, and blotting pads, and calendars, and multiplication tables of various sizes, and begins to shuffle them up, for all the world like a fellow about to "open a little game;" and he says: "Well, you see, you began by paying so much, and giving your note for so much, and your cash premium was credited, and your note was charged up, and then your dividend on the business came in and was deducted, and the interest on your note was charged up, and then you add up the face of the note and the interest on the note, and that with the annual premium, makes so much, from which you deduct the return dividend, and that leaves you for this year cash premium now due so much, with note for balance of premium and accrued interest; so that you will see upon a moment's examination that you are really getting your insurance lower than any other company can—and, by the way, let's see—what is your present age!—your expectancy of life is—" By this time I throw up my hands and cry, "There! there! stop! never mind! Life is too short for this kind of thing. How much is it?" and I pay and go away. This having been my experience as a policy-holder, I do not need add that I pretend to no consideration as an expert when investigations and giving your note for so much, and your as a policy-holder, I do not need add that I pretend to no consideration as an expert when investigations are in progress. I have listened to two or three explanations of what seemed to be a very much tangled set of circumstances in connection with some of those companies, and the only coachusion. I have reached with regard to them is that whoever enters upon one of these investigations, leaning on the arm of a life insurance officer, has my hearingst sympathy.

heartiest sympathy. UTILITY OF INVESTIGATIONS. I have heretofore mentioned the fact that the investigation of insurance affairs is not particularly popular. I have now explained that an honest opposition to investigation is both possible and probable, though when offered by officers and stock holders I cannot think it wise. This is a time of general distrust, especially of distrust of life insurance companies. The aggregate amount of new business must have fallen off very largely within the past two years, and a great many policies even in perfectly sound companies have been suffered to lapse on account of this feeting. It can only be renewed by absolute openness and candor on the part of the companies and the absence of anything like a disposition to conceal facts or evade inquiry. The present Legislature has done nothing in that direction. The special commission appointed last year did its work well so far as it went, but it was limited in the scope of its inquiry. It has overhauled pretty thoroughly the management of the Charter Oak and Continental Com panies, and given the Legislature a report of the

facts upon which it may base action. It has not-

as indeed, I believe, it was not empowered to-

touched the important matter of the relations of

stockholders to policy-holders in the mixed compa-

nies. That is the feature of the business in which the

public just now feels the most interest; it is the one

upon which the future prosperity of the life insurance interest, in a very large degree, depends. We

have seen how, in the Charter Oak management, where there was no express limitation of dividends on the stock incorporated in the charter, large sums of money, which honestly belonged to the policyholders, were gobbled up under one pretext and another, in violation of law, by the holders of the stock. It is notorious that in other companies exorbitant dividends have been made to stockholders and that great pains have been taken to conceal the facts and the precise amounts from the public. Now I do not think a man need be an actuary, or even a medical examiner, to understand this part of the business and have a reasonably just idea of the relations of the policy-holder to the stockholder. If a policy-holder has any rights whatever beyond paying premiums, he certainly has the right to know how much he is paying for the services of the gentlemen who manage his invest-ments. If the gentlemen are managing the property fairly and honorably they should raise no objection to making such a disclosure. Any investigation, I repeat, which falls short of introducing the policy-holder to the stockholder, and admitting the former to an accompliance with the practices and methods holder to the stockholder, and admitting the former to an acquaintance with the practices and methods and rate of compensation of the latter, will fail to meet public expectation. And any legislation which aims simply at the rehabilitation in the public confidence of the companies which have suffered detriment, and which does not undertake to place stockholders and policy-holders more nearly on an equal footing, will be entirely inadequate to the emergency. This is one of the few things regarding life insurance that I am quite certain about. I don't think even an actuary could drive me from this position.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE. But there seems not to be the slightest probability that investigation will make public the past transac tions of the companies-it is claimed that the facts concerning illegal and exorbitant dividends have been already published-or that legislation will be had in the direction of limiting future dividends on the stock of mixed companies. The Legislature will content itself with such action as may be decided on with reference to the Charter Oak and Continental Companies, and not attempt much besides. Plenty of bills have been introduced, but it is quite clear that none of them will pass. It st better, perhaps, that none of these should. They are, for the most part, either crude and ill considered, or altogether too ambitious and sweeping in their scope. There is a very general impression, that something ought to be done for the protection of policy-holders and the public, and it seems to be the prevailing idea that it can only be done by rigorous State supervision. There are accordingly various methods proposed to increase the strictness of the present oversight. It has not occurred to anyhody yet, I presume, that the best protection the public can have is in the utmost publicity, and that if the Legislature will only compet the companies to tell the whole truth to the public, it would answer the purpose much better than to appoint a commission or committee to go in and sit down with them in a kind of dark seaner, and report everything fair afterwards. There was some opposition in the Senate to the bill reorganizing the Charter Oak, but it passed, and is now in the House, where it is the order of the day for next Wednesday. There is no report yet in the matter of the Continental. but it is quite clear that none of them will pass. It

THE CHARTER OF CONSPIRACY CASES. HARTFORD, Conn., March 8 .- The Charter Oak Life conspiracy cases against Henry J. Furber, R. Wiggin, J.C. Walkley and S. H. White, former officers of the company, came up in the criminal term of the Superior Court to-day. By agreement the cases were put over for trial to Tuesday, June 11. The detendants are chiefly represented by Judge Swett, of Chicago.

OBITUARY.

COUNT PAOLO FEDERIGO SCLOPIS. Turin, March 8 .- Count Sclopis is dead.

Count Paolo Federigo Sclopis de Salerano the Italian jurist and friend of Count Cavour, was born at Turin in 1798. He studied law at the Univer-1818. In 1827 he gave his first historical cture before the Turin Academy of Sciences This was followed by "The History of the Ancient Legislation in Piedmont" (1833), "The History of Italian Legislation" (1840-64), and other historical works. He distinguished blue-elf in drawing up the Sardinian Civil Code of 1837, and in other departments of jurisprudence. He became a corresponding mem member, in 1869. After holding the Presidency of the Superior Commission of Consorship in Picdmont about community, are thoroughly honest, even though I a year, he became, in March, 1848, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the close of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the close of 1849 he entered the Senate, of which he was president 7iii 1871; he subsequently held the same office in the Senate of Italy till 1864. About this time he became president of the Turin Academy of Sciences. In 1868 Victor Emanuel bestowed upon him the

THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS.

VIENNA, March 8 .- The Archduke Francis, father of the Emperor of Austria, is dead. He was the son of Francis L, and was born in 1802. In 1848, when his brother abdicated, he renounced succession to the throne in favor of his son, the present Emperor.

THE HON. AUGUSTUS C. HAND. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., March 8 .- Augustus Hand died at his home here this morning.

EYE AND EAR INDIRMARY.

SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE LAST YEAR-ITS MAN-

AGEMENT AND PLANS. The fifty-seventh annual report of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second-ave, and Thir teenth-st., has just been published, and offers many facis of interest to the public. The infirmary is open daily to patients afflicted with diseases of the eye, ear or and the poor from all parts of the State are entitled to its privileges. Under its present management, charitable relief has been widely dispeased on a practical and economical plan. The present officers and directors assert that the institution is out of debt, and will be kept out of debt, and their names are sufficient guarantee of thorough and sagacious manage

President-Royal Phelps, Vice President-Royalin H. Field and Abraham Du Bois.

ment. The officers of the infirmary are:

Fice Presidents—Benjamin H, Field and Abraham Du Bois, Treesurer—John L, Riket.

Neerelary—Charies M, Allen, M, D, Directors—Benjanda B, Sherman, Wm. E, Bodge, Abraham Du Rios, Jacob Vermilye, John L Riker, John Carey, jr., Doniel D, Lord, Walter Langdon, Augustus Schell, S, B Van Bossen, Benjamen H, Field, Wm. H. Appleton, Effincham Townsend, James Stokes, J. Harsen Rhowics, Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Royal Phelps, D, H. Arnold, Chinon Gilbert, Aurtan Issing-John T, Annew, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Charies M, Allin, M. D., John A, Stewart.

Concutting Surgeous—Abram Du Bois, M. D., and Charles M, Allin, M. D. M Aliin, M. D.
Surgeons-Henry D. Noyes, M. D., and Richard H. Derby, D. Matron-Miss C. E. De Treville.

The president and secretary, in reviewing the work the past year, say that a much larger amount of charitable work has been accomplished than ever before, and the expenditures have been watched with the greatest care. Since the foundation of the intimary more than 215,000 indigent sufferers from diseases of the eye, ear and throat have received gratuitous treatment its surgical staff, 10,530 of whom were new patients during the year just closed For some years the surgeons have felt the necessity of more room for the different branches of the infirmary work, and, in their report of last year, made a special appeal for funds to effect the enlargement so much desired peal for funds to effect the enlargement so much desired.

A most generous response has been made to this appeal.

In the early part of the year a cift or \$30,000 was made for this purpose by Mrs. John C. Green, of this city, and the most of her his husband. With a portion of this money the building adjoining the present infrinary, on Second-ave, was purchosed, and will be reflited.

During the year 1877 bequests were received from the estate of Dr. Edward behalded, one of the founders of the infilinary, and for many years one or its most carnest

the estate of Dr. Edward Deishield, one of the founders of the infilinary, and for many years one of its most extract and successful surgeons, of \$5,000; from the estate of Washington R. Vermilye, of \$2,500 and from the estate of J. Grenville Kane of \$3,500. Special gitts were received from William F. Cary, of \$500, Wm. H. Vandershit, of \$250, and Wm. Libbey, of \$150. A git of \$50 tren James frown, and another from Benjamin E. Field, of \$20, were also received with instructions that the amounts be devoted to the purchase of spectacles for such poor patients as might need them. The Board of Apportionment of the city also assigned to the infirmary the sum of \$2,608, from the Excise fund. The directors myle visits to the infirmary on the part of the public, and assert their belief that are results of the committee while the first that a great amount of good is being economically accomplished and that no institution in the city has stronger claims upon public charity.

a great amount of good is being economically accomplished and that no institution in the city has stronger claims upon gubic charity.

The treasurer reports that the receipts for the last year were \$83,178 08 and the expenses \$81,613 18, leaving a balance in bank of \$1,564 10. The surgeous of the infirmary, besides their regular work, have rendered help to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, in East Eighty-first-st., and to the Protestant Orphan Asymm. at Seventy-third-st, and the Honievards, in both of which there was an outbreak of an eye epidemic, with 125 cases in the former, and 103 in the latter institution. The surgeons accompany their report with tables in detail of the diseases treated in their department. In 1877 the whole number of patients treated was 10,530, of which 7,211 were for diseases of the eye, 2,679 for diseases of the ear, and 640 for diseases of the nose and throat. Ninety poor patients were treated for cataract, 38 women and 52 men.

A NEW ART DEPARTURE.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ARTISTS. FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION-ART FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

To the Editor of The Iribune. SIR: This exhibition means revolution. Here, in this modest room, Art in America, with half a tear in her eye for auld lang syne, but without flinching, flings a good-bye to her milk-and-water days, shuts the nursery oor behind her, and with youth's bright glow in he cheek, with knapsack on back and staff in hand, sets off in earnest to climb the heights. Here at last is painting, for painting's sake; study, for youth's delight in study; an earnest of the day when our artists shall be bred at home as well as born at home, and the seal of a foreign school, the approval of a foreign master shall no longer be necessary to give an American a position among his own countrymen. Ten years with suon a start as this, and we shall send to the next exposition (at St. Petersburg !) something better than sewing-machines and patent cow-milkers; we shall send pictures and statues that will not be shamed by being set along side the work of France and England American artists will find at home that " atmosphere " which for many years they have run abroad to seek, and which, to our great loss, too many of them have found there. The Wests and Leslies, the Stuart-Newtons, and Boughtons and Whistlers of the future will be content to breathe their native air, and wear home-grown laureis, nor shall we have the shame of disputing with for eigners over our right to call, our fellow-countryman, a man who for the sake of foreign employment denies his American birth and mispronounces his own name.

To the general public, wearying in these days of the

tameness and insipidity of collections of American pic-tures, the very look of the present exhibition must, I think, be exhibarating. It is a recommendation that the collection is such a manageable one; the pictures are not too many, and their merit is so evenly balanced one can look long and contentedly in many directions. The hanging seems to be remarkably well done. An innovation in the management is the absence from the catalogue of the names of the hanging committee, but if I wish to know these names it is only for the pleasure of thanking those gentlemen to whom the so placing every picture as to bring out its good points, and give it the best possible chance to be seen, would appear to have been not so much a duty as a labor of love.

The principal picture on the wall facing the visitor as he enters the room is Mr. William M. Chase's "Ready for the Ride," a three-quarter length of a young lady in a riding costume of the last century who, whip in hand, is drawing on her buckskin glove. Near this hang two other plotures by the same artist, "An Apprentice-Boy of Munica," and "A Wounded Poscher." These three pletures are, as it were, the key-note to the exhibition, they sum up its independence, its energy, its faith it hard work, and its love of nature. It was well to give them this prominence, and to put them there together. No one would suspect that these three pictures, each so individually characterized, are by the same hand.

Another striking work is a portrait of a lady, a three quarter length, by Mr. Wallam M. Hunt, of Boston. This portrait is described as "undinished," but it has been carried far enough to show the artist's pic. torial power, and to explain the influence he wields. I wish Mr. Hunt could have sent one of his fluished pi c tures; for the first time in this city he would not have made a discord in his surroundings. For the first time would have found himself here an artist among artists. Mr. Alden Weir is another name that is sure of amp

recognition among the artists, although for a while he may make less rapid way than he deserves to mak with the public at large. This is partly the fault of his subjects, which do not recommend themselves to the lovers of beauty or to the lovers of the smooth painting of the Cabanels and Bonguereaus. But neither Cabanel nor Bonguereau ever painted an eye as Mr. Weir can paint one, nor did either of them ever put the life into his men and women that is in these heads of our young American. Along with Mr. Weir must be mentione Francis Lathrep, who is the author of two striking heads, one of them the portrait of a young man. revealing, though not for the first time to those who remember his "portrait of a lady" in a late exhibition of the Academy, a power of mere painting in which he has few rivals among his countrymen. M vented by the arenousness of their labor as teachersthe one at the Students' League, the other at the Cooper Institute-from sending new work of much importance Mr. Shiriaw's "Feeding Geese" will be now, however, to most of us, and, to my thinking, is a more interesting ing," in the Academy Exhibition of last year. Mr. Eaton's portrait of Bryant is not, in my opinion, a successful venture, and his " Mother and Child " does not make up for the failure. But the failure is, as everybody who knows Mr. Eaton's work is aware, merely the ro sult of circumstances, and an artist who has been doing for a year such earnest, fruitful service as he has done in his classes, must not be expected to paint picture

Mr. Low, whose "Girl and Dog" of the last Academy Exhibition will be remembered, sends this year a full-length pertrait of Mile. Albani in the character of Lucia di Lammermoor. This again is a falling off in inferest from last year, but the present picture is a careful work showing the possession of skill from watch much is to be expected. At present Mr. Low is scarching to ject; when the time comes that a subject searches for him, there will be more sympathetic work from his hand. He has also in this exhibition a landscape, "Le Jour des Morts," in which there is a large and luminous sky.

Mr. Dielman and Mr. Gross, who were looked to for important contributions, have sent only studies. Mr. Dielman's is neither very interesting nor has it much in dividual character. But, then, it pleases me to see at artist not following up one saccessful pieture with a copy of it-faults and all-as if, having caught a customer with one buit, he did not dare venture a second cast of the line with a different balt. Mr. Gross sends a vigoron-ly-painted head, a lite-size study of a Bavarian There are several pictures here by ladies : Miss Maria

R. Oakey's "Violet," a lady in a brocaded dress and earl-wheel hat, looking straight out of the cauvas at the spectator, and relieved against a background of sky and foliage. Helena de Kay sends two pictures-a por trait head of a lady and a figure subject, "The Last Arrow." Miss Elizabeth Boott contributes a portrait head of a lady. Miss Rosa F. Peckham has a "Portrait by Miss P.," and Sarah Dodson sends a curiously ill-drawn, artificially colored picture, "The Pupils of Love," which is saved by the one figure of Love himself, a piquant child, who leads the dance with the step of Papanti himself, and the hand of a young maestro on his fiddle and bow, improvised from bow and arrow. There is not one of these ladies whose work does not prove her to have the artistic instinct, yet no one of their pictures shows evidence of work as men count work-a fact which remains a fact, even if it be proven that the women have worked harder than the men. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood if I say that the work of these ladies has an irresponsible look. It seems to say this is not of much importance; we don't expect to be held to a strict account, and we shall live and laugh at this hereafter. If young men with the talent and artistic capacity of these ladies were to fly at ambitious subjects with as little proof of preparation and drill, the critics would have no mercy on them, nor owe them any.

As this is not intended for a notice of the present exhibition, but only for a hint as to its contents, I confine myself to the names with which the public is supposed to be least acquainted. Mr. R. Swain Gifford's fine landscape, Mr. Samuel Colman's striking "Dutch Canal," with works all above their usual mark, by Messrs. A. H. Wyant, Thomas Moran, George Inness-his "Near North Conway," as fine a picture as ever was painted in this country-and Maitland Armstrong, all play a generous part in uphoiding the high character of the exhibition; but to-day I adjourn these nearer matters for the newer story. I must note, however, in passing Mr. John La Forge's majestic "study of Bishop Berkeley's Rock at Newport," not a new work, but one with which only artists, not the public here, are familiar, and which, owever well known, no one would grudge to see again To show the artist's versatility, I wish the laudscape that gave added interest to an Academy exhibition a year or two ago, another Newport subject, could have been borrowed from its owner for this occasion. Mr. William Sartain is a new name destined to be

pleasantly known, but rather in connection with archiectural subjects, streets and courts and alleys, and the neturesque tumble-down of old towns, than with the figure. I judge only by what the present exhibition has to show. Mr. Tuomas Eakins has an amusing, but disappointing, and, artistically, not very creditable pleture "William Rush carving his allegorical statue by the Schuyikili." If belies have such faults as these to hide we counsel them to hide them. The best thing in this picture is the lady's duenna.

There are plenty more interesting pictures here; in-deed I never aw a collection anywhere with so little that is uninteresting; but enough for to-day. Just in passing, I must speak of Mr. Oliu Warner's bas reliefs and bust, the first contribution of sculpture rightly so called, by an American sculptor to an American exhibition. I take leave of exhibition for the present, with a Briton's ver-dict I overheard by chance: "It's a dom sight more lively a show than the French Salon, and not within a thousand miles as stupid as a Royal Academy exhibi-tion." To which candid admission may be added a

American pictures I did not want to go away from. New-York, March 8, 1878.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

EX-MINISTER CRISPI IN DISGRACE. LONDON, Friday, March 8, 1878. Several special dispatches from Rome to the London journals concur that Signor Crispl was forced to the Ministry of the Interior in consequence of a domestic scandal. It seems that he was or a domestic scandal. It seems that he was mar-ried with religious rites at Malta in 1854; that his marriage was registered at the Sardinian Consulate in 1855; that in 1874 he separated from his wife, and on the 26th of January last married again, and is now threatened with prosecution for bigamy. But he claims that in 1854 he was a Neapolitan subject, and that his marriage certificate should have been countersigned by the Neapolitan Consul, failing which his marriage was void.

THE POWERS AND THE PAPACY.

ROME, Friday, March 8, 1878. In consequence of the appointment of Car-In consequence of the appointment of Cardinal Franchi to be Pontifical Secretary of State the French ambassador to the Vatlean has applied to be recalled. Cardinal Franchi has sent a circular to the Papal Nuncios abroad, requesting detailed information upon the relations with the respective Governments; to which they are accredited, and asking how a change of the Vatlean's policy, indicating a firm, though less aggressive line, would be viewed by the Catholic Governments. King Humbert having deputed a prelate from Upper Italy to congratulate Pope Leo on his accession to the Papai throne, the Pope thanked the King verbally by the same intermediary.

THE POPE WRITES TO THE CZAR. London, Friday, March 8, 1878.

A Reuter telegram from Rome announces that Pope Leo has written to the Czar, expressing hope of a resumption of negotiations relative to the Church in Poland. He intends writing a similar letter to the Em-peror William. He even wishes to send a special en-voy to Berlin, but the Ultramontanes oppose such a Penana.

Pen

ATHENS, Friday, March 8, 1878. General Grant arrived at the Piraus to-day, escorted by three fronclads. A large crowd witnessed the landing. The General afterwards visited the King. COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR GLASGOW.

LONDON, Friday, March 8, 1878. A colliery explosion occurred to-day, near Glasgow. Twelve miners have been rescued and a teen are still in the pit, but it is not expected that they will be alive when reached. The rescuers have thus far been prevented from reaching them because of frequent explosions.

' THE GERMAN LEGISLATURE.

BERLIN, Friday, March 8, 1878. The Reichstag, to-day, passed two clauses of the Chancellor's Substitutes bill. It postponed discus-sion of the third until to-morrow. The Saxon Minister supported the bill, as constituting the foundation for a good administration of the Empare, but declared him-self as opposed to the formation of imperial Ministries, as were the Bayarian and Wurtemburg representatives. Prince Bismarck incidentally remarked that he did not abandon the hope of eventually forming independent provincial representation for Alsace and Lorraine.

ENGLAND AND THE COAST LINE. LONDON, Friday, March 8, 1878.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, in response to a question Cairis, Lord Hammond, said that the object of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Eill, now before Parament, was not intended to go any way beyond the established rule laid down by international writers respecting the extent of territorial jurisdiction. The bill was passed through the committee without amendment

NEW MINISTRY IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 8 .- The galleries of the Leg-Mr. Laframboise stated that a new Administration had been formed and sworn in to-day, with H. G. Joly as Fremter. He said, on behalf of the new Cabinet, that they would abandon the bill imposing new laxes, which will be rendered uncersary by the system of economy and retrentehment

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mexico, March 2 .- Peace prevails, and confidence is increasing. Rhaden and Pritchard, ciaiming to be agents of the Mexican Government for the United targets of the Mexican Government for the United targets at 12 m. Carriages with the best waiting at Katonah to meet the 8:30 trains. States, are repudiated in Mexico.

A project for a general law respecting railways has been published by the Committee of Industry of the Chamber of Depaties. The law, if approved by Congress, will equalize rights and abolt-in privileges. It is considered very important. Public gambing in the City of Mexico has at last been prombited.

BAEZ'S ARMY ROUTED. Mr. Nones, ex-Consul of Santo Domingo, aid, yesterday, that a letter from Santo Domingo of the 19th of February last, informs him that the revolutionists attacked Baez's army at one mile's distance from the city and utterly defeated it, making many prisoners and capturing all its artillery and amountion. Great consternation prevailed in the city. The only places that still held out against the revolutionists, on the 19th, were Azus, Santo bomtago and Porto Piats, but the last named place was on the point of captubating. Business was in a depressed state, and as the Covernment had grafted all the men in the cane-fields, it is feared that the sugar crop will this year be a failure. 19th of February last, informs him that the revolutionists

PROGRESS IN JAPAN. EDUCATION AND THE TELEPHONE-A SCHOOL INAU-GURATION BY THE MIKADO.

WASHINGTON, March S .- The United States Minister to Japan sends to the Department of State a bud get of dispatches showing the steady progress of Japan In modern civilization. The third annual report of the Ministry of Education for 1875 shows that within an area of 114,000 square nailes, with a population of 34,000,000, there were 24,275 elementary schools, employing 44,000 teachers, and having an attendance of 2626,000 scholurs of whom one-fourth were girls. The facome of the public school fund for the year was 36,235,000, of which \$140,000 was by voluntary contributions, and the expenditures were only \$1,210,473, leaving a handsome balance. An agricultural college was insurgurated at Tokio on the 24th of January last, under the anapices of the Mikado, who pronounced the opening address. This college boasts of a staff of foreign teachers, of whom one, Dr. I. A. McBride, delivered a short address in reply to the Mikado. Another significant illustration of the readiness of the Japonese to adopt foreign discoveries is found in the fact that after a series of highly successful experiments, the teaching has been introduced into practical use, under direction of the Japanese Government. in modern civilization. The third annual report of the

THE CUBAN PEACE DENIED. INSURGENTS STILL IN ARMS-MACEO REFUSES TO SURRENDER. The Havana mail brought yesterday further

particulars of the reported peace in Cuba. A letter from a Spaniard in Havana to a friend in this city says: "Peace lu Cuba is a mere chimera. Commerce is almos at a standstill, and the taxes swallow everything we can earn. Credit has been greatly impaired, and, to crown all, the small-pox is rapidly spreading." Mr. Quintere had a letter from Santiago de Cuba, in which the writer states that General Macco, in the Eastern Department, was duly informed of the submission of several chiefs, the and Miguel Santa Cruz Pacheco, and Moncada did not recognize the action of the Central Comwas duly informed of the submission of several chiefs. He and Miguei Santa Cruz Pacheco, and Moncada did not recognize the action of the Central Committee in Camaguey, and assert that the Eastern Department was not consulted. The Cuban Peace Commission itself is divided—Maximo Gomez being in the Spanish camp, and Rodriguez and Collaso with the insurgents. The letter adia that there is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that here is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that here is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that here is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that here is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that there is great discontent among the Spaniards, and that the field. Another letter, stated that Viceste Garcan had joined Moceo. Mr. de Luna has received information that Colonel Spoturno, formerly President ad interim. Chia, said that the secret conditions of the peace would be found acceptable to the Cubans, when published. The insurgents of the Central Department had to surrender, on account of want of ammunition and means to prolong the war. A Cuean calet wrote to Mr. de Luna that pressure was brought to bear upon the Central Committee to sign the peace conditions. Vicente Garcia, Francesco Javier Cespedes, and Maximo tomes did not accept the terms of surrender. The first named remained at the head of his forces in the Funas; the second marched to the cast with his confederates, while the third proposed to accompany Rodriguez and Collisso to Macco to communicate to him the result of the peace engotations. It is also stated that when Vicente Garcia was elected President of the Republic he appointed Dr. Miguel Bravo as foreign agent, but that gentieman, while on his way fit company of deneral to Macco to communicate to him the result of the peace negotiations. It is also stated that when Vicente Garcia was elected President of the Republic he appointed Dr. Miguel Bravo as foreign agent, but that gentleman, while on his way in company of General Jesus Perez, was surprised by a Spanish ambuseade. General Perez was killed and Bravo taken prisoner. Letter from Janutea, dated February 27, announces the arrival there of the Cuban General Goyo Benitez, who said that the Chamboer was divided on the question of peace or war. The lastrigents' committee appointed a commission, consisting of Miximo Gomez, Cellaso and Redriguez, to go to the Eastern Department and inform the chiefs there of the peace. Vicente Garcia left the committee, and with his escort proceeded to join fils men in Las Tones. Mr. Albuma said that so many reports; giving different versions of the affairs in Cuba, arrived that he would abstail from giving information until the news were confirmed by the most authentic documents.

Leland's Sturtevant House, New-York, Rates reduced; rooms, with board, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day rooms only, \$1 per day and upward.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

Ship Derby (Ger.), Lange, Bremen 40 days, with empty varrels to Hermann Koop & Co. Made the Northern passage and had strong W. and N. W. gales.
Ship St. John, Scribner, Huanillos Nov. 3 and Callao Nov.
17, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co. Anchored on the Bar. WIND-Sunset-At Sandy Hook, S. W.; very hazy. At Chy Island, S. W. MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

HAVANA, March 8 .- The steamship City of New-York, Capt. | The paper is for sale by all newsdealers.

Frenchman's comment: "Tis the only exhibition of Deaken, from New-York March 2, arrived here this morning [For other Ship News see Seventh Page.]

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

Winchester's Hypoprosphite of Line and Soba, for the cure of Consumption and Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; also, General Deblity, Dyspepsia and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years.

Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & Co., Chemist
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Dectors and Churches.

The dectors of New York City say Spiken's Port Grape Wine from the Passaic Vineyards, has proved by be pure, unadmitters ted, of a fine fi-vor, and tonic properties, and is unsurpassed for its restorative powers; they prescribe it as a very superior wine. Churches use it for Communion.

It can be had at 34 Warren-st.

A Debatable Question.

While much has been written concerning the use of "put up" medicines, the question is still an open one, and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salion points may be briefly stated and answered as follows: 1st. Are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the natore of their maindy and selecting the proper remedy or means of cure 12d. Can a physician, no matter how skilful, prepare a universal remedy, adapted to the peculiar allments of a large class of people, residing in different institudes, and subject to various climatic influences I in answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are hamed and known by certain "signs" or sympoms, and, as the mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whoopping cough, or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptoms emcountant to "impure blood," "torpid liver" and "bad discession," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they aiready possess. Second proposition: Many physicians argue that diseases are second proposition. I am that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quintine, morphine, podophydide and hundreds of conditions. I at not, therefore, soft-evident that a physician work large experience has made him familiar with the many phases inchican to all impurities of the blood, general and cararrh can prepare a series of remedies exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever and by whatever means it may have been engendered! The family medicines prepared by R. V. Pilace, M. D., of Buffallo, N. Y., fulfil the above requirements. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His Gobien Medical Discovery has no equal as a lood, purifyer and general tenic, while his Pavorite Prescription cures those weaknesses preclain to wome, after physicians have failed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are clans have fathed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustand seeds, are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors, and keen or regain your health, buy The People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 2000 pages. It centains instruction concerning mantomy, physiology, hydron, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price (so t.paid., §1 50. Address the author, it. V. Pirrce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BARNES-SMITH.—Thursday evening, March 7, by the Rev, Charles 8, Robbisson, in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Edwin M. Barnes, of Brooklyn, to Josie K., daughter of Morrimer Smith, of Ridgefield Park, N. J. HAWES-VAN TASSEL-On Wodnesday, March 8, 1878, at the residence of the bride's mother, Farrytown, N. Y. by the Rev. Gevire R. Crooks, B. D., Edward W. Hawes and Title Van Tassel.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED

ATWOOD-On Thursday, March 7, 1878, at Perth Ambor, N. J., at the residence of her son in law, S. R. Purkman Higgins, Lydia Atwood, whole will be say year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, March 9, from St. James's Church, Birmingham, Cond., on arrival of the 8:05 a.m. train from New-

YOK.

BARTLETT-At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday, March 8, 1879,
Minnie Newton, wife of atomer L. Hartiett, M. D., and eldest daughter of Floyd and America Halley of Sparkill, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from
her late residence, Flatbush, on Monday, March 11, at 3

COH-E.-At his residence, Finshing, L. I., on Friday, March 8, Barney Corse, in the 79th year of his age. Netice of feneral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter. DERONKHITE-OF Friday, the 8th inst., Charles Crenkhite, aged 8d years. Funeral services will be held at his interesidence, No. 95 Wil-low-st., Brooklyn, on Sanday, the 19th inst, at 2 welcek ANCIS—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 6, Hannah andweil, widow of Norman Francis, and daughter of the

Camilweil, widow of Norman Francis, and daughter of the late Cornelius Canidwell, in the 7-3d year of her age, kenatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 129 East bothesis, on Satur-day morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no howers be sent.

that no dowers be sent.

HAND - Vesterday morning, at Elizabethtown, Esset County, N. Y., the Hon Angustus C. Hand, of that place, formerly M. C. State Senator and Judge of the Supreme Court, in the 76th year of his age.

HOPP-CK-On Thursday, March 7, Howel Hoppock, Relatives and themse are towised to attend the inneral at his late residence, 26 University place, Sunday, 10th inst., at 2

years. mends are invited to attend the funeral from the family resi-tence, Liewchyn Park, Orange, S. J., Saturday, Maron 9, at

3 p. m.

Carriages will be at the station to meet the 1:10 p. m. train
from New York. LODE: —At her father's restience, Somers Centre, N. Y., on the morning of riday, March S. Jeinie A., wife of Freing J. Loder, and daugnter of Richard and Phebe C. Weeks, aged MURRAY—On Thursday, March 7, 1878, at Finshing of ty-phod lever, Constance G., daughter of Joseph K. and Har-riel G. Murray. Interced March 8.

TRAVIS. At Brooklyn, L. L. March 7, of consumption, Han-nah Mott Pierce, wife of Mortimer W. Travis, in the Soils year of left Research of the Annily are invited to attend the funeral, without nurther native, at Friends Meeting-boxs, corner of Washington and Lafayette-aves, Brooklyn. corner of Washington and Lafayette-aves. Brooklyn.
TUTTLE-on Wednesday, March 6, Mary E. V., wife of
George H. Tuttle, acced 52 years.
Echarves and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late readlence. No. 116 West 48th st., on Salurday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Special Notices.

Bangs & Co.,

656 BROADWAY.

will sell at auction, MONDAY, March 11, at 3:30 p. m.,

S'MISCELLANEOUS EOOKS, WRITING PAPER, &c. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 p. m., Mr. S. K. HARZFELD'S COLLECTION of COINS

ticket, but it will entitle the holder to see 500 hungry children
at bread at the Five Points Misson any day at noon.
10 cents will buy one loaf of bread
50 cents will buy 5 loaves of bread!
Buy one or more bread;

or more broad tickets. Address, C. S. BROWN, P. O. Box 4,507, Nor York City.

Blair's Pills.—English temedy for Gout and Thenmatient. Box 34 Pills, #1 25 by mail H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wil, Jamest., N. V. Sola by drugglets. Dr. Sainney, No. 15 East 16th st., treats all chronic and percens diseases. Hours: 10 to 4, and 7 to 3. Man's Mission on Earth. A thoronic Method Treatise, Indicating how Continued Prabillities may be removed. The experience of 20 years study, observation and professional practice showing the agencies that will be sure Responsed Manhood, Strengthetted Vitality and sound conditions of Routh, that have been impatred by overlayed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 28: currency or possing estations, Address Secty Museum Anatomy & Science, 1, 146 Bidway, N. Y.

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Post Office Votice. - The loreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY March. 9, 1878, will chose at this office on TUESDAY at 4 a. m., for Europe by steamiship Wyooding, yia queensiown; on WEDNESDAY, at 5 a. m. for France for Germany and Steamiship Batavia, via Queensiown; on THURSDAY, at 4 a. m. for Europe, by steamiship Batavia, via Queensiown of THURSDAY, at 4 a. m. for Europe, by steamiship Batavia, via Queensiown correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by time steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamiship California, via Physical Architecture of the Company of the Compan

March 18, New York, March 2, 1878. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster, Situation wanted by a married man, where he can make himself useful has had experience as bookkeeper, alesman, correspondent, and commercial traveller; can give best of ref-trences. Address R. D., Tribune Office,

The Famous MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WON-DROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA and CANCER, may be had of all drugglets. Its curative powers are almost miraculous. For pamphlets containing re-markable cures, address "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin Co.,

To Preserve The Tribune. THE TRIBUNE has received a supply of PATENT BIND-ERS, suitable for Weekly and Semi-Weekly lauses, which will be sent by express (charges paid by the purchaser), or will be delivered at TRIBUNE PUBLICATION OFFICE, on recript of \$1. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York,

The Greatest Story Published in Years. A CELEBRATED CASE,

Part I is now ready in No. 542 of THE FIRESIDE COM PANION. Part II will be out next Monday in THE PIRE SIDE COMPANION. Don't fail to read the opening chapters